

THE DAILY TIMES, the
Advertising Medium
That Gets Direct Results
For Its Users

THE

One O'clock Edition

DAILY TIMES

Price: Five Cents

THE THREE EDITIONS
Of The Daily Times
Cover Every Section of
Eastern North Carolina

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

WILSON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1918

VOL. 15—NO. 193

SERIOUS RIOT IN BERLIN

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED
KILLED WHEN HEAD-
QUARTERS OF REVOLU-
TIONARY SAILORS WAS
ATTACKED BY GUARD

London, Dec. 26.—Nearly 100 persons were killed in the street fighting which began in Berlin on Tuesday morning, according to a report from the German capital transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The Republican guard tried several times to take the Royal stables and the headquarters of the revolting sailors, but were repulsed. Many soldiers belonging to the Berlin Guards and a few of the Republican troops joined the sailors, Vorwarts reported.

When these reports were sent, a large number of civilians were continuing to join the sailors not only at the Royal stables but at the Koenigsstrasse. This street, with all its houses, was reported in the hands of the sailors, who were supported by the Spartacus. They demanded that Premier Ebert and Secretary Haase resign and be replaced by George Ladebourg and Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

Dr. Liebknecht went to the Palace and had a long conference with the ministers, the result of which is unknown.

Further fighting was anticipated, it was added, as the Spartacus and the sailors had decided to force the guards to retire to Potsdam. The guards were stationed in the Unter den Linden and on the Wederschen-An Platz.

The mutinied sailors who had been holding out in the Red Palace at Berlin have hoisted the white flag and have been allowed to leave under guard, according to advices from Berlin sent by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam. Government troops, the message adds, now occupy the Palace and the Royal Stables.

London, Dec. 26.—Alexander and Franzer Regiments have openly joined the revolting sailors in Berlin, and it was predicted in advices from Berlin late Christmas night that nearly the entire garrison will support them.

The advices were transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. They added that large numbers of sailors are reported to be coming from Kiel to join their comrades.

MARKETS

COTTON

New York, Dec. 26.—Cotton futures opened steady. January 29.80, March 28.60, May 27.80, July 27, October 24.95.

The cotton market at noon was as follows:

January 30.04, March 29.88, May 28.15. Spots Wilson market, middling basis 29.50.

New York, Dec. 26.—The cotton market showed renewed firmness at the reopening today. Traders evidently found nothing in the news over Christmas to cause any change in the bullish views responsible for earlier weak advances, and after opening 9 points lower, but going 15 points higher, the market became firm and active.

STOCKS

New York, Wall Street, Dec. 26.—Selling of special issues was resumed at the opening of today's stock market. Utilities and rails again reflected special pressure. Developments over the holidays in no wise decreased the feeling of pessimism prevalent among traders. United States Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Marine preferred and American Smelting lost one to almost 2 points before the end of the first half hour. Mexican Petroleum and Tobaccos were the only shares to hold ground.

FIVE PEACE ENVOYS EACH

All of the Allied Powers to
Have Five Delegates to
Peace Conference

NAMES ARE ANNOUNCED

Paris, Dec. 26.—One of the decisions arrived at in the conferences held by Wilson, Lansing, Clemenceau, Orlando, Sonnino is that each power shall have five delegates at the Peace Conference. The five who will represent America are already known. No other power has yet announced the complete personnel of its delegation.

Clemenceau, Pichon, and Foch are sure to represent France. Leon Bourgeois is almost certain of a place at the table. He is the chief French authority on the League of Nations and all matters pertaining to international arbitration. He was the head of the French delegation at The Hague and has been Premier.

Captain Andre Tardieu has been until recently the man most frequently mentioned for the fifth place in the French delegation, but within the last ten days considerable doubt has developed concerning his chances.

Artide Briand is a prime favorite just now. He was Premier and Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the earlier part of the war and is probably more familiar than any other Frenchman with treaties, secret and open. But the chief difficulty with Briand is that he is too big a personage for a subordinate place in any delegation, and, of course, all the French delegates must be subordinate to Clemenceau.

Another strong possibility is Louis Loucheur, the Minister of National Reconstruction. Since taking that new portfolio he has devoted himself to the study of what is needed for the rehabilitation of the invaded regions of France, and so has first-hand knowledge of important items of the damage Germany should be made to pay.

For the Italian delegation three names are taken for granted—those of Orlando, Sonnino, and Diaz. Two others often mentioned in Paris are Nitti and Marconi, but there is considerable doubt concerning both. Nitti is looked upon in France as a statesman who was long committed to the traditional Italian policy of trying to maintain equilibrium between the central and western groups of European powers. He is by no means accused of having belonged to the Giolitti school while the war has been in progress or before Italy entered it, but now that the fighting is over there is a feeling that he may be inclined to give Germany too much opportunity to regain her former political power in European affairs. Nevertheless, Orlando may be compelled to choose Nitti because of domestic political considerations.

For Belgium, Hymans, the Foreign Minister, and Emile Vandervelde are sure of two places, and a member of the Catholic Party will be one of the other three delegates.

The Grand Patriarch of erbia and Vessitch, Serbian Ministry to France, will lead the Yugoslav delegation. Bratiano will be Rumania's chief man, and Benes will be spokesman for the new Czechoslovak State, probably with President Masaryk as one of his associates.

According to speculation in Paris, Lloyd George and Balfour are the only men certain to be named as British delegates. France looks for radical Cabinet changes in London after the results of the election are known, and thinks that the personnel of the British peace delegation will be largely determined by those changes after Christmas.

Buy War Savings Stamps.

PREPARED FOR THE LOSS

Germany Expected to Lose
Alsace Lorraine Says
Noted Writer

ECONOMIC TIES EXPECTED

New York, Dec. 26.—Prominent among the articles printed in the German press shortly before the practical surrender of Germany to the Allies and the United States on Nov. 11, with the evident intention of trying to reconcile the German public to the impending loss of Alsace-Lorraine, was one appearing in the Berliner Tageblatt on Oct. 19, and written by Dr. Felix Pinner, a leading financial writer for that powerful organ of moderate German business interests.

Although Dr. Pinner admits at considerable length that German industry would be hard hit by the loss of control over the oil, potash and ore resources of the "lost provinces," he tries to cheer up his readers by asserting that French business men are not enterprising enough to exploit these resources as effectively as the Germans have, and he hopes that the application of President Wilson's peace principles will result in Germany's retaining at least economic control over the territory which it is about to lose politically.

The writer begins by remarking that the "acceptance of the Wilsonian points by the German Government" has made the Alsace-Lorraine problem international, and then, as summarized in a recent issue of Commerce Reports, he suggests that it might be worth examining the economic value of that territory to Germany. He points out that Alsace-Lorraine is not only one of the most highly developed manufacturing parts of the Empire,

WILSON IN LONDON TODAY

Will Be Entertained by King
George at Buckingham
Palace

A RECEPTION PLANNED

London, Dec. 26.—The visit of President Wilson is an event of the greatest interest and importance to us in London, and he may be certain of the warmest and most cordial of welcomes, not only on account of his commanding position as head of the American people, but by reason of that winning personality of his of which every one is talking. We want to tell him the debt of gratitude we owe to America for expediting the victory of the Allies and to thank him for those lucid and insistent explanations of the terms of victory and peace which have won the warmest assent of those who have been engaged in the conflict of right against might which has now been brought to a triumphant conclusion.

We desire, too, to express through him our deep gratitude to all his compatriots, official and otherwise, who have assuaged the lot of our prisoners of war and alleviated the sufferings of our fighting men and those civilian victims on whom the wrath of the enemy fell with most malignant and persistent harshness. For all these, and many other reasons too numerous to mention, the President, both officially and personally, will be greeted with affectionate enthusiasm, and we look forward to his visit (alas! all too short) with the greatest and most pleasant anticipations.

but also, what is far more important, one of the chief sources of raw materials with which Germany is not any too well supplied.

CHINA'S PEACE ENVOYS LAND

WILSON WITH
U. S. TROOPS

Reviews American Soldiers in
France and Makes an Ad-
dress to Fighters

REVIEW IN HIS HONOR

Chaumont, Dec. 26.—In his address to the American soldier yesterday President Wilson said that he did not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom he was co-operating any difference of principle or of fundamental purpose.

This address followed a review of the troops at Humes.

The President and Mrs. Wilson took their Christmas dinner at Comptigny-Le-Rai. In the afternoon the President visited the troops in their billets. He, with party, returned to Chaumont and left at 6 o'clock for London.

In response to an address presented to him at the Hotel De Ville soon after his arrival here today, President Wilson said:

"I feel that I have been peculiarly honored in the generous reception you have given me, and it is an instinctive response to the feeling that is in my own breast, because I think that even you, who feel contact with our soldiers, cannot but realize the depth and sincerity of the feeling of the United States for France.

"It is an ancient friendship but it has been renewed and has taken on (Continued on last page)

DELEGATION HAS ARRIVED
AT SEATTLE ON WAY TO
PEACE CONFERENCE AT
PARIS

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 26.—Chinese delegates to the Versailles Peace Conference have arrived on the way to Washington. Lou Tsing Tsiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and former high Chinese diplomatic representative in Russia and Holland, who is head of the peace party, was ill, but he expected to be able to continue his journey.

Haw Ling & Yen, counselor of the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that although the party was bound for the European peace table, it had not yet been officially designated as China's delegation. He said China had no set peace program.

"We are watching developments, and probably will not formulate our policy until we reach France," he said. "China has been with the Allies strongly during the war, and will be with them in the same manner at the peace table. China at times has been misrepresented by enemies, but it has been proved that this 'made in Germany' propaganda was false and misleading."

Marshall Langhorne, a representative of the State Department, and American naval officials met the delegation.

COMPLETE FOOD SURVEY OF BELGIUM

Washington, Dec. 26.—Physical damage wrought in Belgium by the German armies is described in a cablegram received by the food administration from Herbert Hoover, who, with Wm. B. Poland, European director of the commission for relief in Belgium has just completed a survey of conditions in this liberated country.

On the basis of Mr. Hoover's report, the food administration—yesterday that hereafter 180,000 tons of supplies, including clothing, would be shipped to Belgium each month. As this program will require 160,000 deadweight tons of shipping in addition to the 340,000 tons now on charter to the relief committee application for additional tonnage has been made to the shipping board.

The cost of the entire relief program will be borne by the Belgian and by the French governments from loans made by the American government. France's part of the expense will be for supplying the people of northern France as well as several thousand refugees who were forced from that section into Belgium during the retreat of the German forces.

PLEA OF FRENCH FARMERS

Paris, Dec. 26.—In reply to a communication from the agricultural associations of France, asking that they be represented at the Peace Congress, the French Government has informed them that it will defend equally all French interests.

It is improbable that delegates representing particular interests will be admitted to direct participation in the conference, but the promise is made that if any are thus admitted farmers shall be represented as well, and any communications expressing the views of the farming population will be received by the government.

President Spares Lives of Deserters.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Death sentences imposed by courts martial for and Private George O. Jacobs, 150th Infantry, were commuted by President Wilson today to dishonorable discharge and twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. Laub was convicted at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Jacobs at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

FAIR TONIGHT AND FREEZING

For North Carolina fair tonight with probably freezing temperature on the coast. Friday fair and slightly warmer in the western portion with gentle to moderate west winds.



—but just join once

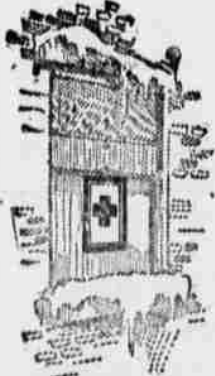
Two and three and more 1919 memberships in the Red Cross are not necessary—one is enough, and all that is expected of you.

When you join you will receive a 1919 membership button, a service flag and a folder with ten Red Cross Christmas seals.

Wear your button on the outside of your coat—when your button is where it can be seen you won't be asked to join a second time.

Put your flag in the front window of your home—with an additional membership cross for each one of your family who joins.

If you have been a member during 1918, RENEW your membership NOW—this will be your only opportunity to answer "present" to the 1919 Red Cross Christmas Call.



Put your flag
in the
front window



Wear your
button where
it can be seen

Join the Red Cross

—all you need is a heart and a dollar

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY